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THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC ROW IN NEW YORK.

The present contest between the "Tweed Democracy" and the "Young Democracy," of New York City, is likely to prove as formidable and protracted as the Hard and Soft-shell fight of twenty years ago.

The spoils for which the parties are contending are the numerous fat offices and rich jobs in the City of New York. The good people of that city have been plundered of their millions for years, and the corruption has assumed such startling proportions that the expenses of their city government almost equal the expenses of administering the National Government at Washington.

Under Republican legislation, the several departments of the city government have been controlled by Commissioners, who have heretofore administered them with some ability and integrity. Now, however, it is proposed to furnish the city with a new government, under which the opportunities for plunder will be greatly improved. Over this proposition the factions of Tammany, as represented in the Legislature, have had a bitter contest. To reconcile their differences, and to reorganize the General Committee of Tammany, was the work laid out for the meeting called for last Monday evening at Tammany Hall.

The "Young Democracy" are headed by John Morrissey, the great prize fighter, Sheriff O'Brien, and the New York World. The "Tweed Democracy" are led by Tweed, Sweeney, and other shrewd politicians of that great city.

The "Young Democracy" are thoroughly in earnest, and were organized for victory on last Monday. The Tweed men, fearful of the result to follow the meeting, flinched their opponents by postponing it, under the pretext that violence was probable. This flank movement was accomplished in the following manner:

At a meeting of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society, held in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwag, the 28th day of March, 1870, James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council, presiding, and the following Sachems present: Sachems Samuel Garvin, A. Oakley Hall, M. T. Brennan, E. Hart, Peter B. Sweeney, Nathan C. Jarvis, Jr., John J. Bradley, Charles G. Connell, Isaac B. Connolly and Geo. W. McLean, the following preamble and resolutions were, after mature deliberation, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A call for a meeting of the General Committee, to be held in Tammany Hall, this evening, had been issued, having for its ostensible purpose the consideration of measures relating to this city, but it had transpired that this movement had originated with Mr. John Morrissey and his prominent associates, and has for its real object to still further foment the disturbances in the party which they have commenced, and threats of personal violence are made against members of the committee who refuse to combine with them, thus substituting physical terrorism and mob force for the regular, and it is apparent that if such meeting is held the public peace and the safety of the property of society will be endangered, and

WHEREAS, The Council deem it inexpedient to surrender the hall for any such purpose, and they believe it their duty, according to the precedents and usages heretofore established, to adopt such measures as will secure a just representation to the Democracy of the city in the General Committee, and a harmonious organization of the party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the use of the hall for any meeting be withheld until the further action of the Council, and that a committee of five Sachems, including the Father of the Council, be appointed to take such action as will restore union and harmony to the Democracy of the city of New York, and a consolidated General Committee of their true representatives.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the following committee were appointed: Sachem E. B. Hart, Sachem B. Garvin, Sachem M. T. Brennan, Sachem Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Sachem James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council.

After this action of the Sachems was secured, the Hall was placed in charge of a police force of 1,200, who were ordered to keep possession at all hazards.

When the O'Brien Democracy, all prepared and organized for a grand triumph, demanded admittance to Tammany, they were refused. Finding the police force too formidable to be overcome, the Morrissey-O'Brien faction retired to Irving Hall, where they consorted themselves with speeches, and took counsel with each other as to the best course to pursue for the future.

This flank movement of the Tweed faction leaves them still in the ascendancy, although the O'Brien faction have a clear majority of the Tammany General Committee. What will be the tactics of the discomfited majority remains to be seen. The New York World, the great organ of the Democratic party, favors the Young Democracy, and gives the following brief statement of the situation:

"The Young Democracy count one hundred and eighty-seven of the General Committee. Last night one only was absent from his post. The ring saw itself irretrievably ruined, and took refuge in ignominious and cowardly flight. These 187 members—a majority of 65—peaceably but unanimously passed resolutions asserting their contempt for the cowardly flight of the Ring from a vote, and then they peaceably dispersed to their homes. The Young Democracy have a majority of the Tammany General

Committee. The Young Democracy count thousands among the people to the Ring's ten. These two facts insure the ultimate deliverance of New York City and State from Ring corruption and ruling rule, as they witness the deliverance of the Democracy of the Union from the Ring mill-stone."

Every friend of good government will rejoice at this rupture of the corrupt Democracy of New York, and hope that it may rid that city of the disgraceful government which has cursed it for so many years.

THE FRIENDS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Measurably all of our people, regardless of political parties, profess to favor republican government, in which every citizen is a sovereign and ruler. Could it be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the masses that any political party entertains ideas hostile to the principle of self-government, we are persuaded it would command but little support.

While professing to be, *par excellence*, the friends and the exponents of the most liberal system of popular government, the Democratic party, especially in Tennessee, has assaulted the very ground-work upon which the republican system must depend, not only for efficacy and stability, but for existence in any form.

Our best and wisest statesmen, of any and every political faith, from the days of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, up to the present time, have coincided in the opinion that upon the intelligence and virtue of the people would depend the success of our theory of government, then, as now, looked upon by the world as an experiment not unattended by danger. That our statesmen, in entertaining this opinion, were not mistaken, is sufficiently proven by the current history of the country. Instances where, in our popular elections, frauds, violence and corruption are made to triumph over justice, virtue and intelligence, are now, and have been, alarmingly frequent through the length and breadth of the land. Scarcely less frequent are the instances wherein well-meaning, though ignorant men, have been practiced upon by dishonest politicians and made innocently to subserve schemes at variance with the public good.

Notwithstanding all that has been done publicly and privately in behalf of the general diffusion of knowledge, outrages of the character referred to are constantly increasing. The means employed for the education of the masses in virtue and intelligence are inadequate to the demand, and in consequence popular government, at least in certain localities, is becoming the merest farce, and the existence of the nation as a free republic is constantly growing more precarious. Surrounded and admonished by such circumstances, we would naturally look to the ranks of those who advocate free schools as the only available means recognized equal to the work of combatting those evils, to find our citizens who believe in self-government, and possess sufficient intelligence and patriotism, to realize the situation and appreciate the importance of promptly sustaining the right. Yet our Democratic friends, in the face of the fairest and most patriotic professions, have not only not been found in the ranks of those who advocate free schools, but have demolished the system of schools established by the Republicans, during their ascendancy in this State. While professing to be the special friends and champions of the people's liberties, they have dealt a blow, above all other things, calculated to render this last, best and only perfectly organized attempt at self-government a failure.

The fact that prominent members of our late State Convention, on opposed free schools and popular education, from principle, declaring they could educate their own children and did not wish to pay for the education of others, does not augur well for the future of Tennessee; nor does it commend the Democratic party, of which they are representative men, to the masses of the laboring people, or to sensible men of any profession or station in life. All who thus act indirectly oppose free government; and the mere fact of their opposition being indirect, but renders it capable of being clothed with deceit and rendered more powerful. The action of the Convention, as a body, does not refute the doctrine of opposition to free schools promulgated by some of its most prominent members. The passive endorsement elicited from that body, so far as results are concerned, is no better than open opposition. Practically, it is even worse; for any school law in keeping with the spirit of the Convention will be a dead letter, and by its existence will thrust all hope of a vigorous, effective law further into the future.

In thus manifesting opposition, through its representative bodies, to general intelligence, the Democratic party has manifested with equal potency that it is not the party upon which the people can safely engraft their hopes, or with which they can wisely and consistently unite their fortunes. It is the interest, and should be the policy, of

both rich and poor, ignorant and intelligent, to educate the people. It is at once the policy of safety to the country, of economy to the rich, and of justice to the poor. But discussion involving the proof of these several assertions belongs more properly under another heading, and may be attended to in the future.

PROTECT HOME INTERESTS.

We have been surprised, from time to time, at the short-sighted policy displayed by many of the public journals of this section, upon matters affecting vitally the material welfare and prosperity of East Tennessee, and especially upon the question of a Protective Tariff. Instead of arguing from established data and arraying facts to substantiate their position, they have gone off into generalities and worked themselves into a frenzy over monopolies, class legislation, and the like; entirely ignoring the benefits growing out of this much abused Tariff System they so senselessly assail. Now we hold that whatever policy will best subserve the interests of East Tennessee is the true one for us to pursue, regardless of what others may do or say in the premises. That our whole interest lays in the direction of agriculture and manufactures no one will attempt to deny; neither will they deny that whatever builds up the one will aid materially in the prosperity of the other. Now there are certain manufacturing interests, and those too most vital to East Tennessee, which cannot exist without a protective tariff; and the question readily presents itself—would we be better off without them and the tariff too—or sustain them by judicious legislation, and at the same time sustain all other interests so intimately related to them? If it were not for the difference in the price of labor there would be no need for this protection to our industries, but no just man or lover of his race desires to see the laboring men in this country, brought to the same level with over-crowded countries of the old world; and while we do not, protection must of necessity be at greater expense, so if we produce at all, it must be by the aid of a wise protection on the part of the General Government.

That the cry of *class legislation* is fallacious, must be patent to every man, as all trades are open to all men, and laws for the whole cannot be prejudicial to any. But again, the price we pay is not so important as that other question, "Have we the means to pay?" If corn is worth a dollar per bushel, a farmer can better afford to pay six cents for a pound of iron than five, if corn is worth only fifty cents per bushel; and the same holds true in all the ramifications of the protection system. Wherever we have had high tariffs, all our money has been kept at home, and all classes—the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant—have realized good profits and there has been general prosperity, and with low tariffs exactly the reverse, and in several instances positive bankruptcy, as in 1857.

But we do not admit that permanently we could obtain manufactured articles cheaper abroad than we do now at home, but only until our own manufactures had gone to decay and we were powerless to produce—when the common rules of supply and demand would compel us to pay any price the foreign producer saw fit to extort. This is only common sense, and every man with half an eye cannot fail to see the inevitable result of a repeal of our present laws for the protection of our own industries.

But locally we have a very vital interest in this matter. We may talk never so loudly of our mineral resources; without protection they are, for this generation, worth no more than the paper on which we write.

During the past year, the total product of the iron manufactures in East Tennessee, including Chattanooga and our upper counties, assimilated to something over \$900,000. How many bushels of corn, and what did this buy of the farmer, and how many goods of the merchant? How many debts did it pay, and who has not felt its influence? The great bulk of this iron has been sent to States south and west, but East Tennessee has reaped the benefit, and nothing but sheer madness would attempt to cripple so important an auxiliary to our mutual prosperity.

In the record of marriages for December, 1789, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, occurs the following, under date the 20th: "At Newburn, near Newcastle, Mr. William Dorman, to Miss Hannah Dey, of that place. The ceremony was attended by the father, mother, brother, sister, aunt, nephew, two husbands, two wives; yet there were only four persons present."

A recent publication on the prices of wild beasts for shows, states that a first-class hippopotamus is worth \$5,000 to \$6,000; a lion, \$1,000 to \$5,000; an elephant, \$3,000 to \$60,000; a giraffe, \$3,000; a Bengal tiger \$2,000; a leopard, \$600 to \$900; a hyena, \$500; and that a New York horse, in the last three years, has sold \$112,000 worth of these animals, exclusive of a lively trade in monkeys, birds, etc.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Political Speculations—Rumored Cabinet Changes, &c.

The New York Times has a readable letter from a special correspondent in Washington, part of which we think will be of interest to our readers:

THE PRESIDENT AND THE POLITICIANS. "Grant well represents the new regime. There is a heartiness about his Administration and abundant social content. The worst thing I have heard about him is that he smokes, and like a good horse. Well, Washington was as fond of horses as Grant, while Jackson, with his unexceptionable character, found no comfort greater than a good main of cocks. Grant is by no means popular with the politicians—I mean those politicians who bear the same relation to the party that the shriveled and impish jockeys do to the Derby races. It is their business to ride, and they din your ears with their political horse-talk. First comes all the scandals about the Dents and brothers-in-law. Then the Cuban heroes mourn and will have no comfort, because General Grant will not send an army and free a country they are too cowardly to go home and fight for. Men who lap the disappointments and the venom of the New York *Spectator* tell you about West Point and military domination, and you fancy you see a Government in girdles and epaulets, and the 'divine presence' behind an impassable wall of brigadiers."

All this the correspondent says is because the President will have his own way.

In speaking of Ben Butler, he says: "Wherever he sits, he is the head of the Radical table. He is the Macgregor of them all. I lounge into the gallery and look down—and the eye drifts unconsciously to the large brain, the wide expansive forehead, the profile that looks like an old Roman coin stamped with the face of the earliest Caesars—and I know that most eyes in those wide galleries rest with mine upon the member from Massachusetts. If at rest, which is not often, he insensibly sinks into the Napoleonic attitude—the body slouching in the chair—the arm thrown over its back—the face looking thoughtfully into some mental vista. How much he tried—how much anger—how much terror—how much passionate envenomed wrath has curdled over the pathway of Benjamin F. Butler. 'Is he popular in the House?' I asked one who should know. 'No! he is too aggressive.' The thought came to me that greatness is always aggressive—that nothing is more aggressive than the sea—the tides—the thunderbolts; and as a man who believes in the Cromwells, the Dantons, the Napoleons, the Gambettas, the Carnots, the Stantons of history—who sees more true royalty in the banished figure of the Great Protector than in all the Plantagenets and Stuarts and Hanovers whose statues stand in the English palaces—I retain for Butler the same enthusiasm which came to me when he solved the war by making the slave a contraband and punished a traitor in the sight of traitors for dishonoring the flag. This Representative, with all his enmities, is to-day the strongest man in Congress—the strongest of the Administration. You feel his influence everywhere. Those who claim to hear the whispers of the throne say that no voice is more potent, and that no mind outside of the Cabinet more frequently impresses itself upon Executive deliberations. Hated and feared as he is, he is one of the most genial and courteous and generous of men. He has the rare gift of commanding the awe and the affection of those around him. They say a man is never great to his valet. Before I estimate a hero, tell me what his private secretaries say. As a mere idler in this capital city, with nothing to do but to see the great comedy as it changes from day to day, and disposed to look cynically beneath the robes that drape the 'greatness' that is all around, and seek to know which is bronze and which mere clay and cartilage, and esteem which those who know Butler and serve him, feel for his genius and character."

After this personal picture of Butler the correspondent makes a prediction.

"THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION."

"I have spoken of 'this Administration and perhaps the one that comes after.' Will you allow me a little prophecy in my rambling writing? The 'one that comes after' will (D. V.) be the second term of Ulysses S. Grant. It is probably soon to say this, especially with the political jockeys in high chorus of depreciation, and the pert slanders of his enemies filling the air. As for the jockeys, they were quite as fierce against Mr. Lincoln in 1864; and the abuse of a venal editor is about as much to be feared as the abuse of Mr. Bryant or Mr. Unsworth, or some of your negro minstrels. Grant has tried to do what is right. He has kept the peace; he has paid the debt; he has collected the revenue; he has shunned alluring quarrels; he has not angered the country by distracting dissertations on the Constitution; he has been rich in saving common sense; and although he has disappointed adherents and ward politicians, and the shoo-fly statesmen who would own him—the people who plow and weave and dig, and who have no interest beyond their crops and yarn believe in Grant. It is a great thing to know we have a man who means to do what is right, and once we have him we are going to sustain him, although he appoints twenty times as many relatives to office, and fails to estimate the genius of his maligner any higher than the Appraiser's office in the Custom-house. True Democrats might have taken Mr. Chase and made a good campaign, but the country will scarcely follow a party which took possession of New York only to create a public scandal between Mike Norton and Bill Tweed. There are candidates enough growing and in condition—experienced statesmen and popular orators enough to fill the White House for the next century, who swarm around you, busy, expectant, egotistical, ambitious, but Ulysses' spear has victory in it still. The shrewd Fenton made haste to say as much the other day—and for good

ing signs and tokens and the wonders of the sky, commend me to the amiable and plain Senator from New York."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following rumors concerning proposed Cabinet changes, to which we give no credit, but give it to our readers for what it is worth. As facts tending to confirm the report that Butler is to succeed Fish as Secretary of State, the *Commercial's* correspondent says:

"General Butler, whatever foundation the rumors may have, is now one of the most welcome visitors at the White House, and his views and ideas have great weight with the President. They are frequently engaged in private consultation for an hour or two at a time, and it is known that their views harmonize on all leading questions. General Butler is also an especial friend of Secretary Fish."

Of other changes, he says:

"The reports of other changes are entitled to still less credit. Hoar is said to be about to retire from the Government Law-office, partly from disgust that a Republican State would reject him as a Judge of the Supreme Court and confirm Judge Bradley, and Judge Strong, and partly from an evident cooling of the President's feelings towards him. Judge Noah Davis, of New York, member of the present House, is named as Hoar's successor. It is known that the President at one time had decided on Judge Davis' appointment."

"The names of Secretary Cox and Attorney-General Creswell are mentioned in connection with the breaking of the net alluded to above."

THE REDUCTION OF THE

Mr. Wilson, (Republican), sets introduced a bill of officers

to reduce the number of officers

It reduces the number of officers

And all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs.

Dr. E. B. Hart, Proprietor, Boston.

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Containing nothing deleterious, they can be taken as frequently as required.

One or two Lozenges dissolved gradually in the mouth, speaking if necessary, will almost invariably give immediate relief in many cases of Hoarseness, or of Cough, Irritation, or Soreness of the Throat, or of the Voice, or of the Lungs, or of the Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., of long standing, and will be necessary to take them frequently, as occasion requires.

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of many surgeons; and

ment of a Board of Officers

officers as may be sent to them

of War for inefficient

commendation of

and chiefs of staff

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The Pope's Infallibility

The following is a

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Papal infallibility

"Chapter to be added

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"The Holy Roman Church

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